

(2) And, if, within fourteen days from the delivery of any such requisition, the same is not complied with, Government may, by a written order signed by one of their secretaries, authorize and direct some person to receive from the bank in which the municipal fund is lodged the sum or sums mentioned in the said order.

(3) The said bank shall, upon production of the said written order, forthwith pay the said sum or sums to the person therein authorized to receive the same, and the said written order shall be a sufficient discharge to the said bank from all liability to the corporation in respect of any sum or sums so paid by it out of the municipal fund.

CHAPTER XXI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

521. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner and every councillor and every municipal officer or servant appointed under this Act, and every contractor or agent for the collection of any municipal tax, and every servant or other person employed by any such contractor or agent, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code [a].

Councillors,
etc., to be
deemed to
be public
servants.

XLV of 1860.

522. (1) The Police Commissioner shall, as far as may be, co-operate, by himself and through his subordinates, with the Commissioner for carrying into effect and enforcing the provisions of this Act and for the maintenance of good order in the city.

Co-opera-
tion of
police.

(2) It shall be the duty of every Police-officer in the city to communicate without delay to the proper municipal officer any information which he receives of a design to commit or of the commission of any offence against this Act or against any regulation or bye-law made under this Act, and to assist the Commissioner or any municipal officer or servant reasonably demanding his aid for the lawful exercise of any power vesting in the Commissioner or in such municipal officer or servant under this Act.

523. (1) In computing any limited time before or from or after any date or event which is appointed or allowed by or under this Act for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, such time shall be taken as exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event, and as ending or commencing, as the case may be, at the end of the last preceding day, or the beginning of the next following day.

Computa-
tion of time.

(2) Where the limited time is to be computed from or after any date or event, the act or proceeding shall be done or taken at the latest on the last day

[a] For Act XLV of 1860 see the revised edition, as modified up to 1st August, 1890, published by the Legislative Department.

(*Chap. XXI.—Supplemental Provisions. Secs. 524-527.*)

of the limited time computed as aforesaid, unless the last day is a Sunday or a public holiday or unless, in the case of a proceeding to be taken before the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, the said Court is closed on such last day, in which events any act or proceeding shall be deemed to be done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day after such Sunday, or after the close of such public holiday, or on the first day when such Court re-opens, as the case may be.

(3) Where by this Act any act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken on a certain day, and such day happens to be a Sunday or a public holiday, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day after such Sunday, or after the close of such public holiday.

524. The distances mentioned in this Act shall be measured in a straight line on a horizontal plane.

525. (1) Any informality, clerical error, omission or other defect in any assessment made or in any distress levied or in any notice, bill, schedule, summons or other document issued under this Act, or under any regulation or bye-law made under this Act, may at any time, as far as possible, be rectified.

(2) No such informality, clerical error, omission or other defect shall be deemed to render the assessment, distress, notice, bill, schedule, summons or other document invalid or illegal, if the provisions of this Act and of the regulations and bye-laws made hereunder have in substance and effect been complied with; but any person who sustains any special damage by reason of any such informality, clerical error, omission or other defect shall be entitled to recover compensation for the same by suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

526. The Governor in Council may at any time call upon the corporation to furnish him with any extract from any proceedings of the corporation or standing committee or of any committee constituted under this Act, or from any record under the control of the corporation and with any statistics concerning or connected with the administration of this Act; and the corporation shall furnish the same without unreasonable delay.

527. (1) No suit shall be instituted against the corporation or against the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner, or against any municipal officer or servant, in respect of any act done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of this Act—

(a) until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been, in the case of the corporation, left at the chief municipal office

Measurement
of distances.

Informalities
and errors in
assessments,
etc., not to
be deemed to
invalidate
such assess-
ments, etc.

Power to
Government
to call for
extracts from
proceedings,
etc.

Protection
of persons
acting under
this Act
against suits.

(Chap. XXI.—Supplemental Provisions. Sec. 528. Sch. A.—Enactments repealed.)

and, in the case of the Commissioner or of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner, or of a municipal officer or servant, delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, stating with reasonable particularity the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff and of his attorney or agent, if any, for the purpose of such suit; nor

- (b) unless it is commenced within six months next after the accrual of the cause of action.
- (2) At the trial of any such suit—
- (c) the plaintiff shall not be permitted to go into evidence of any cause of action except such as is set forth in the notice delivered or left by him as aforesaid;
- (d) the claim, if it be for damages, shall be dismissed if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before the suit was instituted or if, after the institution of the suit, a sufficient sum of money is paid into Court with costs.
- (3) Where the defendant in any such suit is a municipal officer or servant, payment of the sum or of any part of any sum payable by him in or in consequence of the suit, whether in respect of costs, charges, expenses, compensation for damages or otherwise, may be made, with the sanction of the standing committee, from the municipal fund.

528. The provisions contained in Schedule R for regulating the constitution of the corporation and other matters until this Act is brought fully into operation shall be of the same effect as if they were enacted in the body of this Act.

Effect of the transitory provisions in Schedule R.

SCHEDULE A.

(See section 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

No. and year of Act,	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
<i>Act of the Governor General in Council.</i>		
[*] XLVIII of 1860	An Act to amend Act XIII of 1856 . . .	Section 17, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1882 and clause (16) of section 19.

[*] Printed in Vol. I of this Code, p. 108.